

# LABOR CLARION.

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor

Vol. V.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1906.

No. 21

## Settlement of Linemen's Strike Depends on Calhoun.

The settlement of the strike of the electrical workers against the United Railroads has been passed up to President Patrick Calhoun, who is expected to arrive in this city about August 15th.

This action was taken yesterday afternoon, when the Board of Directors of the United Railroads held a meeting and considered the resolutions passed by the Street Carmen's Union calling on the company to settle its differences with Electrical Workers, No. 151, or submit the controversy to arbitration.

The action of the Directors does not surprise those who have closely followed the course of the United Railroads in dealing with labor disputes of magnitude. The power to hire and discharge minor employees, and to adjust minor grievances, appears to be vested in the minor officials, but disputes involving a considerable number of employees, or an increase in the expense account, appear to be outside the powers of any of the officials other than the President of the corporation.

This was not the original policy of the company. Time was when the General Manager dealt with disputes between the company and large groups of employees. That policy, however, did not work as was expected, and since its failure was demonstrated the President of the United Railroads has personally passed on these disputes.

In the last dispute of moment with employees, Arthur Holland was at the helm. He was succeeded by Patrick Calhoun, the incumbent. Mr. Calhoun has not been unfavorably regarded by the representatives of organized labor who have had occasion to do business with him on behalf of the employees of corporations he has represented in labor disputes. In view of this fact, and taking into consideration the fact that Mr. Calhoun is thoroughly acquainted with local conditions, it seems a trifle strange that he has permitted the strike of the Electrical Workers to progress to the stage it has reached.

The Electrical Workers employed by the United Railroads were working two hours a day longer than their fellow workmen employed by other corporations, and they were receiving 50 cents a day less wages than is paid by these other corporations. The union asked that the workday be shortened to eight hours—the schedule agreed to by all other corporations in the electrical field in San Francisco. No demand was made that the wages of the electrical workers employed by the United Railroads be brought up to the standard prevailing elsewhere—the men were apparently then content to have their workday brought to the normal number of hours—eight.

Mr. Mullaly, Assistant to the President, was the official of the corporation with whom the various committees representing Electrical Workers No. 151, conducted negotiations for a shorter workday. Mr. Mullaly is an affable young man—an exceedingly affable young man. He delights in relating the enormous losses the United Railroads suffered during the historic month of April, 1906. He will discourse by the hour on the difficulties his corporation is experiencing in its efforts to give San Francisco an up-to-date street railway service. He will dwell on the policy of

the corporation—both in its relation toward the municipality and its employees. Mr. Mullaly will and does assure his auditors that the United Railroads desires to give the municipality full value for the privileges it may ask from time to time. If the foolish framers of the Charter fixed too low a valuation on franchises—or, rather, did not ordain that the city treasury should profit in fair proportion from the franchises and privileges granted street railway corporations from time to time—why the United Railroads, according to Mr. Mullaly, offers its regrets, because, according to Mr. Mullaly, that corporation would really prefer not to be under even the semblance of obligation to San Francisco—it would rather pay into the city's coffers the last cent that any reasonable man could claim as recompense for privileges and franchises granted it, and thus free itself from imputation of having received "favors." And, when you talk to Mr. Mullaly about the conditions governing the work of the employees of the United Railroads, why then Mr. Mullaly is, indeed, in his element. He will fairly glow in the exuberance of good-fellowship as he tells you of the disposition of the United Railroads to treat its employees with the utmost fairness, and so eloquently will Mr. Mullaly talk on this pet subject that he is prone to be carried into realms afar by force of the "glittering generalities" he has on tap when this theme is introduced, and the poor fellow finds it impossible to get down to the matter in hand—that is, the matter the representatives of the workmen think they have in hand and desire to discuss with the affable Mr. Mullaly.

There's an end to all things, however—even the "glittering generalities" of a Mr. Mullaly. With Electrical Workers, No. 151, Mr. Mullaly began to indulge in his favorite occupation last November, and he succeeded in holding off the day when his corporation would be compelled to give an unequivocal "yes" or "no" to its electrical employees' demands for improved conditions until last week. Even then, when the issue could no longer be evaded, Mr. Mullaly made one last attempt to stave off the inevitable and submitted to the union a proposition—or, rather, a batch of propositions—cleverly calculated to create division in the ranks of the workmen, and thus avoid a strike. The plan did not work, however. Every electrical worker in San Francisco outside the employ of the United Railroads was and is enjoying an eight-hour day, and the eight-hour men receive an average of 50 cents a day more for this work than the United Railroads pays for ten hours. The arsenal of "glittering generalities" at the command of the affable Mr. Mullaly was fired in vain against these stubborn, simple facts. The men realized that their demands were just and moderate, and the sophistry of a Mullaly was no longer of avail.

The strike followed.

In his last communication to Electrical Workers, No. 151, Mr. Mullaly stated that should the various propositions he therein made be rejected the union was to understand that the propositions were withdrawn—that is, that they would not form the basis of future negotiations. Following this precedent, Electrical Workers, No. 151, at

its last regular meeting, unanimously decided that it would withdraw the last proposition made to the United Railroads (an eight-hour day without change in the wage schedule), and that the union now demand from the United Railroads the same schedule of wages and hours it will ask the Ocean Shore Railroad to agree to—eight hours and a 20 per cent advance on the wages heretofore paid electrical workers by the United Railroads.

In other words the Electrical Workers have determined that the United Railroads shall pay the same wages to union men for an eight-hour day as are paid by other corporations in this city.

Who will say that the men are not justified in taking this stand?

What plea can the United Railroads advance to justify the payment of less wages than are paid by kindred corporations? Its great losses from the fire? Hardly. The school children of the town know that the United Railroads has actually profited by the fire, and a news report of a few days ago shows that its earnings are actually heavier since the fire than before during a like period—a showing that caused an extraordinary advance in the selling price of its securities.

No; in neither poverty of the company, nor unreasonableness of the union's demands, lie the reasons for refusing to grant the Electrical Workers an eight-hour day. The truth is, the corporation's managers were afraid that did they concede the eight-hour day to the Electrical Workers their other employees—and they number thousands—would insist on pressing their demands for redress of their many grievances. The affable Mr. Mullaly, in a burst of candor—an unusual affliction—almost admitted this was the case.

Probably he was justified in forming this opinion. In any event, it is a certainty that the employees of the United Railroads have grievances enough to keep the affable Mr. Mullaly busy ladling out "insurance talk" for many moons to come. For instance, there are the poor devils who toil ten hours a day for \$2 changing the cable roads to the trolley system. A few weeks ago these men—or rather a goodly number of them—decided to organize a union. They did so. Then—notwithstanding the fact that the United Railroads officials are crying for thousands of workmen to reconstruct their roads—the men supposed to be the leaders in the organization movement were promptly discharged. This scheme of terrorizing the laborers is not working as smoothly as was probably anticipated by the affable Mr. Mullaly and his advisers. The union still exists and gives promise of being successful. Complaint was made to Mr. Mullaly regarding the discharge of these laborers because they joined a union, but the only result was a fusillade of Mr. Mullaly's "glittering generalities"—that is, that was the only immediate result of the interview with the affable Mr. Mullaly. The future will disclose other results.

Another class of the United Railroads' employees recently decided to organize—the men employed in the car barns at various occupations. These men organized immediately after the strike of the Electrical Workers, and the United Railroads at once voluntarily reduced their hours



from ten to nine. This was done, of course, to prevent them from joining forces with Electrical Workers, No. 151. A number of these men are employed at various forms of electrical work, although but few of them are skilled electricians. Nearly all of the latter employed by the company responded to the strike call of Local No. 151. The company's officials are exerting themselves to placate these housemen, and keep them from joining No. 151 in a demand for the eight-hour day. The housemen, however, are reported to be alive to the situation, and realize that improvement in their conditions will be short-lived should the company win its fight with the electricians. The temper of the housemen may be judged by the fact that they adopted resolutions similar to those of the Street Carmen, calling on the company to settle its differences with the Electrical Workers or submit the controversy to arbitration.

And then, there's the Street Carmen. Their many grievances have been greatly aggravated since the fire, and it is quite natural that they should resent the company's policy of filling its barns with "gun-fighters" and riff-raff bands of strike-breakers to crush the Electrical Workers. And with respect to these "gun-fighters" and strike-breakers, the union men on strike are worrying but little. Nearly a hundred strike-breakers have been gathered together by the corporation's agents, but there are not half a dozen skilled mechanics among them, and the number of cars out of repair is increasing enormously. In truth, the condition of the cars and trolley lines is fast approaching a point where it will be decidedly dangerous to travel on the roads. Nearly all the new trolley lines are of a temporary nature, and if skilled workmen are not available to keep them in repair they will soon fairly litter the streets. The danger of fallen wires need not be dwelt upon. The menace to life and property is great enough under normal conditions, but under conditions now prevailing, and certain to become infinitely worse if the union-men are not re-employed, it will be extremely unsafe to traverse the streets where these wires are strung.

On the whole, the labor situation confronting the United Railroads is anything but comforting to the affable Mr. Mullaly and his associates. As the "Labor Clarion" has heretofore observed, Mr. Patrick Calhoun, President of the United Railroads, is reputed to be one of the brainiest business men in America, but it seems that even men of Mr. Calhoun's caliber are capable of making serious mistakes at times. Certainly it was a mistake to permit the affable Mr. Mullaly, Assistant to the President of the United Railroads, to stir up the hornet's nest in the labor situation his "insurance talk" and his subsequent militant policy has created. The spectacle of half a dozen or more "gun-fighters," with guns and full cartridge belts in plain sight, "guarding" two or three strike-breakers engaged in pitiable efforts to repair broken trolley lines, is not conducive to the fostering of that kindly feeling the United Railroads professes to desire the citizens of San Francisco should entertain toward it and its managers. We have had that sort of thing in San Francisco before—have it elsewhere than on the United Railroads in the city today—but we don't grow to like it, strange as it may seem.

And, Mr. Calhoun, candidly speaking, the United Railroads should be the last corporation doing business in San Francisco to stir up a labor war—the last corporation to plead poverty as an excuse for not paying fair wages and granting its employees reasonable hours. The "Public" is an ever-patient entity, and the wage-earners are not always easy to stir to united, determined action, but, Mr. Calhoun, your affable Mr. Mullaly, acting by direction of —?—has certainly hit upon a sure method of stirring up "The Public", (patient soul) and several thousand of your workers and their fellows in a fashion that may not result to your liking.

The "Labor Clarion" ventures the opinion, Mr. Calhoun, that your reputation as one of the brainiest men in America will be greatly enhanced if you hurry to San Francisco and see to it that your thousands of employees are given a "square deal" henceforth—first attend to the Electrical Workers, and then go down the line until you have reached the point that will have created a condition that will induce workmen to say they are employees of the United Railroads with a feeling and manner that will convey to others the impression that to say, "I am working for the United Railroads," is equivalent to saying, "I've a good job—am getting good wages, working short hours, and am treated like a man, not as a mule."

Do it, Mr. Calhoun, and you'll find the stock of nickels in your treasury will be larger in the end than would be the case were the policy which the affable Mr. Mullaly stands sponsor for today prevail.

#### SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

##### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held July 20, 1906.

Council called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Hagerty in the chair; minutes of previous meeting approved.

Credentials—Beer Drivers No. 227, E. Hansen, Al. Furth, G. Frankel; Teamsters, W. M. Donald, A. Brophy, vice F. L. Misner, G. P. Duncan; Pressmen No. 24, G. L. Kelly; Barbers, J. V. Ducoing, vice J. M. Love; Brewery Workmen No. 7, J. Guinee, P. O'Brien, A. Siewierski, vice E. Hansen; Stationery Firemen, T. H. Smith, A. G. Brudery, vice E. F. Kraut, T. Miller, D. Dunn; Press Feeders, J. J. Johnson, H. Altman, E. McGenity; Blacksmiths Helpers, H. Sherwood, vice R. Riley; Machinists, H. Brand, L. L. Gerumrow, vice P. W. Buckley, E. A. Browd; Sailors, E. Ellison, E. A. Erickson, A. Feruseth, J. Kean, H. G. Lundberg, W. Macarthur, P. Scharrenberg, A. Seaman, R. Tunnell, C. Taucer; Coopers No. 65, S. J. Cook, W. J. Colbert, F. Steffens, I. B. Beban, vice F. Nichel, C. L. Ochs, M. Monahan; Shoe Clerks, J. K. Jones, M. Cohn, vice C. C. Cumming, J. J. Byrne; Pile Drivers, R. E. Morariarity, J. Talford, vice J. K. Ryan, B. M. Thomas, T. D. Warwick; Bartenders, G. J. Ferris, A. J. Foley, J. Verra, E. F. Leamon, P. L. Hoff.

Communications—Filed—From Attorney H. B. Lister acquainting Council of the decision of the Supreme Court in reference to the case of Goldberg, Bowen vs. Stablemen. Referred to the Executive Committee—Retail Clerks requesting boycott on the M. Hart furnishing store, 1440 Fillmore street. Upholsterers, requesting Council to take some action against the Crescent Feather Company. Wage scale and Agreement of Waiters No. 30. Referred to Financial Secretary and request granted—Stationary Firemen, Shoe Clerks, Cooks Helpers No. 110, in reference to delegation. Referred to Secretary—Electrical Workers No. 151 acquainting Council of the strike situation with the United Railroads.

Reports of Unions—Photo Engravers—Business good; have unionized The Western Process Engraving Company, 329 Natoma street. Typographical—Business good; are still boycotting the Ladies' Home Journal and the Butterick Patterns. Pressmen No. 24—Business good. Sugar Workers—Business good; new schedule has been presented to employers. Molders—Business good; locals assisting National to carry on strike against the National Foundry Association. Retail Clerks—Are taking active steps to re-establish the 6 o'clock closing movement, request delegates to call attention to same. Milk Drivers—Business good; local intends to take active steps against the Belvedere Ranch Dairy, 112 San Jose avenue, for violating union agreement; report that the Joint Council of Teamsters will meet at 417 Haight street, Monday evenings. Shoe Clerks—Business good; initiating many new members and local intends installing new Store Card only in stores which are thoroughly unionized. Waiters—Request delegates to insist upon waiters displaying union button, it being the only guarantee that union conditions prevail; local intends submitting new scale to proprietors. Butchers—Business good. Retail Delivery Drivers—Business fair; local intends taking active steps against J. King, grocer at Twenty-second and Valencia, Market and Noe, Fourth avenue and Clement streets, for employing non-union men. Hackmen—Business good. Shoe Cutters—Business good; new factories applying for Label. Brewery Work-

men No. 7—Progressing well; unemployed list reduced daily, have expended \$27,000 for relief and have been notified by Brewery Workers of Germany that the Pilsener and Wurzbürger imported beers are declared unfair. Beer Bottlers—Intend to again place labels on all bottled beer. Sailors—Strike situation on the front progressing to the satisfaction of union and local protests against thirty police officers who are detailed on the front and being used for escorting non-union men. Cloak Makers—Business good. Teamsters—Business good. Barbers—Request union men to insist on working button. Laundry Workers—Business good; four new plants are again about to resume business.

Executive Committee—Recommends: 1. Do not think it advisable to hold Mass meeting as recommended by the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly of Butte City, but heartily concur in sentiments expressed and recommend that a committee be appointed to draft suitable resolutions covering the same and that a copy be sent to Judge Smith, Local Union, Boise Central Body and officers of the Western Federation Miners; committee J. J. O'Neill, Wm. P. McCabe, G. B. Benham. 2. Council declare its intention to levy boycott on the Belvedere Ranch Dairy, 112 San Jose avenue. 3. That a special committee of the Board attend meeting of the Milkmen Union for the purpose of carrying out the sentiments expressed in American Federation of Labor communication; milkers committee not appearing before the Board. The committee disposed of the remaining \$50.50 now in hands of the committee as follows: Garment Cutters, \$12, to be paid as dues; Milkmen \$15, on account for dues; \$3.50 to be turned over to Treasurer of Council for miscellaneous expenses paid from treasury on said account; Brothers Frankel and Bell appointed to audit the Relief Fund and submit final report to Council.

Organizing Committee—Have assisted the Street Railroad Constructors' Union in perfecting organization.

Law and Legislative Committee—Submitted resolution in reference to the decision of the Supreme Court on the Child Labor Law; (resolution printed in full in "Labor Clarion").

Special Committee—Committee reported progress on Hall.

Labor Day Committee—Secretary was instructed to call a meeting of the members for Monday evening, July 23, in order that the Council may receive report Friday, July 27.

Additional Nominations—Vice-President, C. Holce; withdrew. Recording and Corresponding Secretary, E. S. Hurley. Trustees, J. Kean; withdrew. Executive Committee—P. O'Brien, G. Cooney, G. Rowe, F. J. Kerr, J. V. Ducoing, J. J. Field; withdrew. Law and Legislative Committee—G. Berry, J. F. Bleily. Organizing Committee—Miss A. Mullen, Miss E. O'Keefe. Label Committee—C. Holce, I. Jacoby, D. J. Murray, J. K. Jones, G. Bon. Directors of the Labor Clarion—H. L. White, D. McLennan; for unexpired term, G. L. Berry. Moved and seconded that the nominations close; carried. Moved and seconded that the election of officers be made a special order of business on Friday evening, July 27, at 9 o'clock.

Receipts—Steam Laundry Workers, \$40; Gas Workers, \$8; Shoe Workers, \$8; Bookbinders, \$18; Sugar Workers, \$24; Pile Drivers, \$12; Garment Cutters, \$12; Furniture Drivers, \$20; Milkmen, \$15; Relief Fund for advance on adv., \$3.50; Picture Frame Workers, \$6; Tailors, \$4; Leather Workers, \$4; Upholsterers, \$4; Waiters, \$20; Brotherhood of Teamsters, \$20; Coopers No. 65, \$16; Total, \$234.50.

Expenses—Secretary, \$30; carfare, \$1.50; stenographer, \$15; H. S. Crocker Co., 6 sheets of silk, \$3; Brown & Power, one blotter pad holder, \$1; office postage, \$3; two cuspidors, \$1.30; Total, \$54.80.

Council adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

Wm. P. McCabe, Secretary.

More than \$2,000,000 worth of building contracts in skyscrapers and on streets are tied up by the cement workers' strike at New York.

Pressmen employed on the New York Tribune went on strike recently owing to the employment of non-unionists in the pressrooms of that paper.

The annual convention of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, at Boston, Mass., elected John Suarez, of St. Louis, President. S. H. Metcalf, of Spokane, Wash., is among the Vice-Presidents chosen.

The West Australian Goldfields Typographical Society recently presented Federal Labor Leader J. C. Watson with a gold match box, suitably inscribed, during his visit to the golden West. "Chris" is an ex-comp, hence the typos' little present.



### TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The stated monthly meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 for the current month will be held at Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner street, at 2 o'clock p. m. Sunday, July 29. Considerable business of more than ordinary importance will be brought before the membership and a large attendance is desired. This will be the first meeting of No. 21 to be held on this side of the bay since the disaster.

The Chronicle composing room is now permanently located in the new office building which is in course of erection alongside the old Chronicle building at Market and Kearny. This office is probably the most complete and best appointed composing room ever laid down in San Francisco and is a credit in every way to the management. With the very latest equipment in all departments, ample floor space, splendid light and ventilation and an abundance of material, including a modern type-casting machine which can furnish "sorts" at a moment's notice, it must indeed be a pleasure to work there. All of the San Francisco dailies are now housed at home, although the Examiner and Bulletin are still occupying temporary wooden structures and are necessarily operating under many disadvantages.

Another straw which plainly shows the "way the wind blows" in the eight-hour struggle comes from Newark, N. J. Newark Typographical Union No. 103 on Wednesday, July 18th (while the United Typothetae was holding its pow-wow in Buffalo), signed up for the eight-hour day and closed shop the second largest "Teapot" office in that city. Matthias Plum, one of the oldest established printing and stationery firms in Newark, and a member of the United Typothetae of America, has been fighting Typographical Union No. 103 since the twelfth day of September, 1905, on the eight-hour and open-shop questions, and no Union men were in the firm's employ since that date. On July 18th, 1906, Mr. William T. Plum, the active head of the firm, entered into an agreement with the officers of No. 103 to discharge all employees in the composing room on July 20th, and reinstate his former Union foreman and Union compositors without discrimination of any kind on July 23d. Every Union man called out of this shop goes back to his former position on the eight-hour and closed-shop basis. Every rat walks the plank. The victory is clean and decisive.

Don't forget to remember that the Saturday Evening Post and the Ladies' Home Journal are on the unfair list of the International Typographical Union, as well as McClures' Magazine. These publications have absolutely no excuse for denying fair conditions and the eight-hour day to their employees as their business is profitable at all times. Don't be satisfied to stop your own patronage, but go after them hard and often.

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### MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The Board of Directors held the usual weekly meeting on July 24th, President Jacob Kunzelman in the chair. Mr. K. Dietrich was admitted to membership, and applications were received from Messrs. F. Allen and L. E. Lansdale. The membership on transfer of A. M. Zinn, of Local No. 105, Spokane, Washington, was annulled for failure to comply with the Federation by-laws.

Complaint has been made to the local officers of the apparent importation of members of No. 6 to fill engagements in the city of Los Angeles. The particular engagement under consideration is the Palace Cafe, of Los Angeles, and members are advised that Local No. 47 of that jurisdiction will not receive transfer cards from any member imported to play the Palace Cafe engagement without the sanction of the Los Angeles Union's Executive Board.

The resignation of A. Paulsen as a member of the Board of Directors of the M. M. P. U., has been tendered and accepted. A. J. Tickner has been chosen to fill the vacancy on the Board until such time as the Union elects a successor. Mr. Paulsen has temporarily located in Tonopah, Nevada, and while he is happy in that he is busily employed, nevertheless laments his absence from his family, the comforts of home, and the various pleasant features of life in San Francisco.

The "housewarming" entertainment of July 17th in the union headquarters was voted a complete success by those that participated. The committee appointed to make the arrangements, Messrs. Gerald Kenney, W. Cellarius and M. F. Walten, has been liberally praised for the excellent result of its judgment, and "Papa" Rietze and the ladies of his family for the unexpected success of their efforts. The opinion prevails that this pleasurable feature should become a fixed institution of regular recurrence.

Various communications have been received to the effect that musicians are wanted at points away from San Francisco. Mr. H. W. Steininger, Director of the Sedalia College of Music, writes that there is a vacancy in the college faculty, and that a pianist and pipe organist to take charge of the piano department is required. Mr. L. Herriman, Treasurer, Local No. 411 Elma, Washington, writes that a good cornetist or clarinetist is desired to locate at that point. Members entertaining a willingness to accept musical employment outside the jurisdiction would do well to inquire at headquarters in reference to the above and similar other letters.

### BUTCHERS.

Butchers' Union No. 115 at its last meeting initiated eight candidates and received ten applications for membership. Business is good and considerable trouble is found to fill the demands for help made on the union. It is the wish of the officers of the union that all butchers and drivers, whether union or non-union, who are at the present time in the city communicate as soon as possible with the Secretary of the union at headquarters, 2774 Bryant street.

Gate prizes won at our late picnic are being distributed at the hall of the union, northwest corner of Twenty-second and Folsom streets, each day at the hours of 10 to 12 o'clock until July 27th.

At the present time there are only a few non-union meat markets in the city, and it is the intention of the officers of the union to communicate with the proprietors of these places within a few days with a view to unionizing their markets.

The 2:30 o'clock delivery of mail was omitted in Boston, Mass., recently, out of respect for the late Philip Marchington, the oldest letter-carrier in the country, who died in that city. This is said to be the first time such an honor has been paid to a letter-carrier by order of the Postmaster-General.

Miners at the Collie coal mines in West Australia have decided to ask the Government to introduce legislation providing for preference of employment in all mines to Australian and British workers. This is the outcome of the mine-owners' action in displacing local men with foreign labor.

A bill to reduce the hours of labor in coal mines to eight per day by the year 1909, recently passed its second reading in the British House of Commons, on the understanding that the Government will appoint a committee to inquire into the economic effects of the proposal.

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Schmidt, Cashier; Wm. Herrman, Asst. Cashier; George  
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Published by the San Francisco Labor Council

Publication Office - - 2089 Fifteenth Street  
Telephone, Park 845.

Terms—In Advance.

Single subscriptions.....\$1 00 a year

To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.

Single copies, 5 cents.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.



## LABOR UNIONISTS IN POLITICS.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has issued an address to the union men of the country, calling on them to go to the polls and defeat for re-election those members of Congress who have demonstrated their hostility toward labor and labor's measures. A necessary feature of this program, of course, is the election of men known to be friendly toward the laboring men. In some instances the nomination of labor-union candidates will be necessary.

The plan outlined by the American Federation of Labor has frequently been advocated by the "Labor Clarion." It is not only practicable, but is absolutely necessary to the continued success of the labor unions. For years our organizations and our leaders have been vainly asking Congress to enact laws that we consider essential to the prosperity of the working class. We have had a surfeit of promises, and now and then a sop in the way of legislation, but the principal measures we have been urging are not yet on the statute books. Not only have we failed to induce Congress to give us the relief we have asked, but we have been plainly told of late that our bark is worse than our bite—that we are incapable of effectively punishing our enemies or rewarding our friends. There is ample justification for the belief of the politicians that the "labor vote" is unlikely to be concentrated to defeat labor's enemies. Except in instances notable for their rarity, we go to the polls year after year and vote for men who make little effort to conceal their hostility toward us, and not infrequently we calmly look on while our enemies are actively at work to defeat men who have demonstrated their friendship for us.

On the whole, our record in the political field is a humiliating one, and it is high time our trade-union leaders recognized the necessity of adopting different tactics. The plan of the American Federation of Labor does not contemplate the formation of a national labor party. The third party idea has very many advocates, nearly all of whom differ materially in their ideas of what a third party should aim to accomplish. For the present, however, the plan outlined by the American Federation of Labor is by all odds the most feasible, and should succeed. The 2,000,000 voters in the labor unions can, if they will act together, successfully use their ballots to compel the enactment of the several legislative measures of moment we have long prayed Congress to pass, and it has been demonstrated that we can secure this legislation in no other way. The politicians have said we "must show them," and the American Federation of Labor has accepted the challenge. President Gompers and other officials of the Federation will take the stump this fall against our most notorious enemies in the lower house of Congress, and it is inconceivable that their efforts to retire many of our enemies to private life will fail. Our bread-and-butter interests demand that we sever completely our ties to existing parties and be guided only in voting by a determination to punish our enemies and

reward our friends. In some instances this program will require the nomination of candidates from our own ranks, but this should be the exception. If we are fairly successful in carrying out the program of the A. F. of L. this fall, the effect will be noticeable in the next Congress. We may have to take a few Senatorial scalps before we secure the legislation we want, and although that will be slow work, it is by no means impossible of accomplishment. If our harvest of Representatives' scalps is a goodly one, the gentlemen of the upper house will "sit up and take notice" and bestir themselves to ward off their day of political doom.

We of California will have our share of work to do to give effect to the Federation's program, and in planning how to do it successfully we should aim to profit by our frequent mistakes of the past. Too often have we permitted our friends to be slaughtered and our foes triumph. Party feeling and personal likes and dislikes, together with lack of organization, have combined to make the "labor vote" a joke in not a few Congressional campaigns. We all know this, and should avoid a repetition of the blunders of such campaigns—not a hard thing to do if we are guided by common sense rather than unreasonable prejudice in political matters in the future.

The State Legislature will require our attention as well as Congress.

The A. F. of L. will furnish all needed information with respect to the records of the men who seek re-election to Congress, but we must ourselves dig up the records of those who aspire to Congressional honors for the first time. In this respect, the Performances of candidates in the past rather than their Promises for the future should guide us.

The text of the address issued last week by the American Federation of Labor is as follows:

Dear Sirs and Brothers: Events in the industrial affairs of our people have rapidly changed and are rapidly changing. The trade union movement, as expressed by the American Federation of Labor, has kept and proposes to keep pace therewith.

The wheels of industry cannot be halted or turned back, nor should they be, even if that were possible. Welcoming industrial progress, labor must be ever alert to meet new conditions, recognizing that eternal vigilance is the price of industrial as well as political liberty.

The working people cannot hope to maintain their rights or a progressive position in the varying phases of modern society unless they organize and exercise all those functions which, as workmen and citizens, it is their privilege and their duty to exercise.

Labor makes no demand upon government or society which is not equally accorded to all the people of our country. It can and will be satisfied with nothing less.

### Reaffirms Position.

The position of organized labor upon the question of political action by the working class, their friends and sympathizers, has often been declared, but was more clearly set forth in the following declaration, unanimously adopted by the Nashville convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1897, and often re-affirmed since:

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor most firmly and unequivocally favors the independent use of the ballot by the trade unionists and workmen, united regardless of party, that we may elect men from our own ranks to make new laws and administer them along the lines laid down in the legislative demands of the American Federation of Labor, and at the same time secure an impartial judiciary that will not govern us by arbitrary injunctions of the courts, nor act as the pliant tools of corporate wealth.

"Resolved, That as our efforts are centered against all forms of industrial slavery and economic wrong, we must also direct our utmost energies to remove all forms of political servitude and party slavery, to the end that the working people may act as a unit at the polls at every election."

We have been ever watchful to carry the purposes of that declaration into effect. At times we met with partial success, yet, within the past few years claims and promises made in platforms or on the hustings by political parties and poli-

ticians, and especially by the present dominant party, have been neither justified nor performed. Little attention has been paid to the enactment of laws prepared by us and presented to Congress for the relief of those wrongs and the attainment of those rights to which labor and the common people are justly entitled and which are essentially necessary for their welfare.

### Congress Preoccupied.

Several Presidents of the United States have, in their messages to Congress, urged the passage of equitable legislation in behalf of the working people, but Congress has been entirely preoccupied looking after the interests of vast corporations and predatory wealth.

Congressmen and Senators in their frenzied rush after the almighty dollar have been indifferent or hostile to the rights of man. They have had no time and as little inclination to support the reasonable labor measures, the enactment of which we have urged, and which contained beneficial features for all our people without an obnoxious provision to any one.

Patience ceased to be a virtue, and on March 21, 1906, the representatives of labor presented a bill of grievances to the President and those responsible for legislation or the failure of legislation in Congress, reciting the failure or refusal of the party in power to adopt or enforce legislation in the interests of the toiling millions of our country. After setting forth labor's grievances and requests and urging early action, we closed that now famous document with this statement:

"But if perchance you may not heed us, we shall appeal to the conscience and support of our fellow-citizens."

The relief asked for has not been granted. Congress has turned a deaf ear to the voices of the masses of our people; and, true to our declaration, we now appeal to the working people, aye, to all the American people unitedly, to demonstrate their determination that this Republic of ours shall continue to be of, for and by the people, rather than of, for and by the almighty dollar.

### To Arouse Citizens.

The toiling masses of our country are as much, if not more, interested in good government than our fellow-citizens in other walks of life. In line with the contention herein stated, the American Federation of Labor made its declaration of political policy as already quoted above. And in line therewith we hope, and have the right to expect, to arouse the citizenship of our common country, interested in good government; to the apathy or hostility of the party in power to the real interests of the people, so that men more honest, faithful and progressive may be elected as the people's representatives.

Attention is called not only to congressional and legislative indifference and hostility to the interests of labor, but also to the interests of the large mass of all our people. The press for months has been burdened with exposures of the corruption and graft in high circles. The great insurance companies, the trusts, the corporations, the so-called captains of industry, have indeed become the owners of the legislators of our country. Public officials, many of whom have the cry of "stop thief!" nearest the tip of the tongue, have been elected through these very agencies and the contributions from them.

If it has come to a condition in this, the greatest and wealthiest nation on earth, that the almighty dollar is to be worshiped to an extent of forgetting principle, conscience, uprightness and justice, the time has arrived for labor and its friends to raise their voices in condemnation of such degeneracy, and to invite all reform forces to join with it in relegating indifference to the peoples' interests, corruption and graft to political oblivion; to raise the standard of legislation by the election of sincere, progressive and honest men who, while worshipping money less, will honor conscience, justice and humanity more.

### Work for Unions.

We recommend that central bodies and local unions proceed without delay by the election of delegates to meet in conference, or convention, to formulate plans to further the interests of this movement, and in accordance with the plan herein outlined at the proper time and in the proper manner nominate candidates for the enactment into law of labor and progressive measures.

The first concern of all should be the positive defeat of those who have been hostile or indifferent to the just demands of labor. A stinging rebuke to them will benefit not only the toilers but the people of the entire country.

Wherever both parties ignore labor's legislative demands a straight labor candidate should be nominated, so that honest men may have the opportunity in exercising their franchise to vote



according to their conscience instead of being compelled either to refrain from voting or to vote for the candidate and the party they must in their innermost souls despise.

Where a Congressman or a State legislator has proven himself a true friend to the rights of labor he should be supported and no candidate nominated against him.

This movement must not degenerate into a scramble for office. It should be a determined effort, free, absolutely, from partisanship of every name and character, to secure the legislation we deem necessary and essential to the welfare and happiness of all our people. As the present objects of this movement are purely in the line of legislation, all efforts should be concentrated upon the election of members of Congress and the various State Legislatures.

To make this—our movement—the most effective the utmost care should be taken to nominate only such union men whose known intelligence, honesty, and faithfulness are conspicuous. They should be nominated as straight labor representatives and stand and be supported as such by union men and their friends and sympathizers, irrespective of previous political affiliation.

Wherever it is apparent that an entirely independent labor candidate cannot be elected, efforts should be made to secure such support by indorsement of candidates by the minority party in the districts and by such other progressive elements as will insure the election of labor representatives.

#### Success in England.

All observers agree that the campaign of our fellow-workmen of Great Britain has had a wholesome effect upon the Government, as well as the interests of its wage-earners, and the people generally of that country. In the last British elections fifty-four trade unionists were elected to Parliament. If the British workmen with their limited franchise accomplished so much in their united action what may we in the United States not do with universal suffrage?

In order to systematically carry out the policy and work necessary to this campaign, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has selected the following members as the "Labor Representation Committee": Samuel Gompers, James O'Connell, Frank Morrison.

Those earnestly engaged in our movement must, we repeat, be guided by the fact that the principles for which we stand must be of primary consideration, and office, secondary. We ask our fellow-workers and friends to respond to this call and to make of it a popular uprising of honest men, and to see to it that the best, most conscientious men of labor or their supporters are chosen as their representatives.

Reports and returns should be made to the headquarters of the Labor Representation Committee (which will be located in the offices of the American Federation of Labor), who will give the best possible information and advice on uniform procedure.

#### Victories Hard Won.

Whatever vantage ground or improved conditions have come to the workers of our country were not brought to them on silver platters; they are the result of better organization and their higher intelligence; of the sacrifices they have made and the industrial battle-scars of many contests. The progress of the toilers has not been due to kindness or consideration at the hands of the powers that be, but achieved in spite of the bitter hostility of mendacious greed, corporate corruption, legislative antagonists and judicial usurpation.

Labor men of America, assert your rights! And in addition to strengthening your faith and loyalty to your organization on the economic field, exercise your full rights of citizenship in the use of your ballot. Elect honest men to Congress and to other halls of legislation, and by so doing you will more completely and fully carry out your obligations as union men, and more than ever merit the respect of your fellow-citizens.

Labor demands a distinctive and larger share in the governmental affairs of our country; it demands justice; it will be satisfied with nothing less. Fraternally yours,

Samuel Gompers, President.

James Duncan, First Vice-President.

John Mitchell, Second Vice-President.

James O'Connell, Third Vice-President.

Max Morris, Fourth Vice-President.

Dennis A. Hayes, Fifth Vice-President.

Daniel J. Keefe, Sixth Vice-President.

William D. Huber, Seventh Vice-President.

Joseph F. Valentine, Eighth Vice-President.

John B. Lennon, Treasurer.

Frank Morrison, Secretary.

Executive Council American Federation of Labor.

#### THE WATER-FRONT STRIKE.

There is little change to record in the controversy between the ship-owners and the waterfront unions. The employers have secured police "protection" for their strike-breakers, and the officers of the law will not allow the union men to discuss the situation with the non-unionists. Notwithstanding this the ship-owners find it impracticable to secure efficient crews, and they are asking the courts to compel the Sailors' Union to cease interfering with the recruiting of strike-breakers. The striking sailors, cooks and stewards find no difficulty in obtaining employment in other vocations, and consequently are in a position to keep up the fight indefinitely.

The officers of the Sailors' Union are making strong efforts to compel the ship-owners to comply with the Federal laws relating to the manning of vessels, but they seem to have an uphill fight on their hands in this respect. The indifference of the Federal officials charged with the duty of enforcing the navigation laws, and the assistance the ship-owners are receiving from the courts do not in the least dampen the hopes of the union men of ultimate victory in their struggle for fair conditions. These men have long been accustomed to hard fights to maintain reasonable conditions governing employment, and thought of surrender never enters their minds.

The expense to the ship-owners of this "union-smashing" campaign is enormous, but this they are covering in great part by exercising the gentle art of gouging the public on freight rates and prices of lumber.

#### COMMENDATION FOR FAITHFUL OFFICIALS.

The Labor Council at its last regular meeting unanimously adopted resolutions commending the work of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics in enforcing the and defending the Child Labor law, especially recognizing the valuable work of Deputy Labor Commissioner J. H. Eshelman in the courts in defending the law from attack, the culmination of his efforts being a decision of the Supreme Court upholding the constitutionality of the law. The resolutions are as follows:

"Whereas, The Supreme Court of the State of California has by unanimous decision declared the Child Labor Law enacted by the last Legislature to be constitutional; and

"Whereas, This decision marks a notable victory for Organized Labor in particular, and is equally gratifying to the friends of Organized Labor who ably and successfully labored for the enactment of this humane measure; and

"Whereas, The duty of enforcing the Child Labor Law is made the duty of the State Labor Commissioner; and

"Whereas, W. V. Stafford, the State Labor Commissioner, and his able staff have been signally active and efficient in enforcing the provisions of the Child Labor Law, and this activity has extended to the vigorous prosecution of violations of the law, sometimes carried on in face of opposition and indifference on the part of petty courts; and

"Whereas, The work of defending the Child Labor Law before the various courts to the Supreme Court itself has been successfully performed by J. H. Eshelman, Deputy State Labor Commissioner, in a manner that has well merited the encomiums of bar and bench and the thanks of all citizens having the welfare of the rising generation at heart; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the S. F. Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled this 20th day of July, 1906, that extreme satisfaction is hereby expressed with respect to the decision of the Supreme Court in this matter; and

"Resolved, That the work of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics in enforcing and defending the Child Labor Law is deserving of the highest commendation, especially the signal ability shown by Deputy J. H. Eshelman in carrying on the successful legal fight before the courts to have this humane measure declared to be the law of the land.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this Council, given to the press, and a copy thereof furnished State Labor Commissioner W. V. Stafford and Deputy Commissioner J. H. Eshelman.

#### LABOR COUNCIL ELECTION.

The semi-annual election of officers of the Labor Council will take place this evening, beginning at 9 p. m., at the regular meeting place, 335 Noe street. Following are the nominees, together with the unions they represent in the Council:

President—G. W. Bell, Gas Workers; W. R. Hagerty, Machinists.

Vice President—A. J. Gallagher, Photo Engravers.

Recording and Corresponding Secretary—E. S. Hurley, Electrical Workers; Wm. P. McCabe, Molders.

Financial Secretary—P. Scharrenberg, Sailors.

Treasurer—D. McLennan, Machine Hands.

Sergeant-at-Arms—E. Corpe, Garment Cutters; P. O'Brien, Beer Drivers.

Trustees (three to be elected)—Miss A. Burkhardt, Garment Workers; G. Frankel, Beer Drivers; C. Schuppert, Musicians.

Executive Committee (thirteen to be elected)—G. Coney, Electrical Workers; J. Crosby, Shoe Cutters; J. V. Ducoing, Barbers; G. Frankel, Beer Drivers; A. Geislan, Retail Delivery Drivers; I. Jacoby, Cloak Makers; J. Killian, Stablemen; F. J. Kerr, Hackmen; B. LaRue, Waiters; J. Matheison, Janitors; C. Melrose, Machinists; J. McIntosh, Boxmakers; P. O'Brien, Beer Drivers; G. Rowe, Cooks; R. Schwarting, Bakers; C. Schilling, Soap Makers; M. F. Shannon, Milk Drivers; W. Stansbury, Retail Clerks; A. Siewierski, Brewery Workmen; G. A. Tracy, Typographical.

Law and Legislative Committee (five to be elected)—Theo. Johnson, Waiters; G. B. Benham, Printing Pressmen; J. F. Bleily, Barbers; G. Lipman, Clerks; W. Macarthur, Sailors.

Organizing Committee (nine to be elected)—Miss A. Burkhardt, Garment Workers; W. N. Coney, Electrical Workers; M. E. Decker, Milk Drivers; J. Guinee, Brewery Workers; Mrs. C. E. Hawkes, Typographical; C. Melrose, Machinists; Miss A. Mullen, Laundry Workers; Miss E. O'Keefe, Laundry Workers; G. A. Tracey, Typographical.

Label Committee (eleven to be elected)—G. Bonn, Clerks; E. Corpe, Garment Cutters; M. Cohn, Shoe Clerks; G. Frankel, Beer Drivers; Theo. Flhur, Bookbinders; C. Holce, Hatters; I. Jacoby, Cloakmakers; J. K. Jones, Shoe Clerks; J. J. O'Neill, Typographical; Miss C. Parmer, Laundry Workers; Miss M. O'Brien, Garment Workers; T. L. Weissenberger, Beer Bottlers.

Directors of "Labor Clarion" (two to be elected)—D. McLennan, Machine Hands; H. L. White, Typographical. Unexpired Term of Director—G. L. Berry, Printing Pressman.

#### JAPANESE-KOREAN EXCLUSION LEAGUE

The Executive Board of the Japanese and Korean League met at 860 McAllister street on July the 21st inst. and made final arrangements for the meeting of the 28th inst. to be held in San Jose, and instructed the Secretary to notify all members of the board as to the hour of departure so that they could leave in a body. The reading of the minutes and all communications were deferred for one week.

Bills.—The following bills were audited and ordered paid: A. E. Yoell, salary, \$25; J. W. Wilcox, office rent, ending August 21st, \$40; Postage, \$4.

Receipts.—Following are the receipts for the week:

Mailers Union No. 18.....	\$ 1.80
Woodsmen of Fortuna .....	1.80
Gas Workers No. 9840 .....	3.00
Bookbinders No. 31.....	3.70
Electrical Workers No. 6 .....	3.00
Carpenters No. 42 .....	4.60
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519.....	2.00
Machinists No. 68 .....	10.00
Amal. Carpenters No. 803 .....	15.00
Plasterers No. 6 .....	9.00
District Council Painters, (2 months rent) ..	30.00
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, hall rent ..	6.00
Carpenters No. 1082 .....	4.00
Bartenders of Bakersfield .....	1.00
Bank Balance to Date, \$320.97.	

All committees reported progress.

A. E. Yoell, Secretary-Treasurer.

#### Notice.

Contributions for the month of July are now due and payable to the office of the League, No. 860 McAllister street.

Wm. Van Valkenburg and Frank Fisher will represent Milk Wagon Drivers, No. 226, at the Convention of the Brotherhood of Teamsters to be held in Chicago, August 6th.

See that the waiter or waitress who serves you wears the union button.

Demand union-label collars and cuffs.



### DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Following is a list of unions affiliated to the Labor Council which have established headquarters; also meeting places, and names and addresses of Secretaries or Business Agents where such have been furnished the Secretary of the Labor Council (where this information has not been obtained, the address of a delegate, if known, is given):

Labor Council—Meets every Monday at 8 p. m., at 335 Noe street. Secretary's office and headquarters, St. Helen Hall, 2089 Fifteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Thursdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets Wednesday evenings, at 8 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Park 845.

Alaska Salmon Packers—Ramon Villanera, Secy.; headquarters 1131 O'Farrell.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st-3d Saturdays, 2570 Geary; D. Schwarting, Secy.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—R. Hildebrand, Secy., 2531 Post.

Bakers (Pie), No. 275—John Bathman, 1804 San Pablo ave.; Oakland. Meets first and third Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—J. L. Bleily, Secy., 224 Clement. Meet 1805 Devisadero, Sundays, 3 p. m.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employes—H. A. Harby, Suro Baths.

Bartenders, No. 41—A. Condrotte, Business Agent, headqrs. 425 Ivy ave., P. L. Hoff, Secy. Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 1st-3d Thursdays, 2089 15th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—George Furey, Secy. 262 Waller. Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 260 Noe.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Headqrs Twin Peak Hall, 17th and Noe. Meet every Saturday at 8 p. m. at headqrs.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Anna Gill, Secy., 960 Capp.

Boot and Shoe Repairers—Geo. Gallagher, Secy., 502 Hickory ave.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—A. Siewierski, Secy., headqrs 260 Noe. Meet second and fourth Saturdays at headqrs.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—G. Frankel, Secy., headqrs 260 Noe; meets 2nd-4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—F. L. Weissenberger, Secy., headqrs 260 Noe. Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headqrs.

Broom Makers—J. H. Holtem, Secy., 231 Flood ave. Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1314 Alabama. Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet at Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 13th and Market; W. McIntosh, Business Agent, 3837 21st.

Butchers, No. 115—D. J. Murray, Business Agent headqrs, 2774 Bryant. Meet every Wednesday, 8 p. m., northwest corner 22d and Folsom.

Boat Builders—R. C. Pierce, Secy., 16 Palmer st., Alameda. Meet first and third Wednesdays, 1408 Golden Gate ave.

Bottle Caners—Miss E. Humphrey, Secy., 4405 20th.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1133 Mission.

Cigar Makers—E. L. Belknap, Secy., headqrs 339 Noe. Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, at headqrs.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—J. Blum, Secy., Postoffice Station No. 2, Mission Road.

Cemetery Employes—P. J. Kennedy, Secy., Colma, San Mateo Co. Meet first and third Wednesdays at Wolfe's Hall, Ocean View.

Coopers (Slack Barrel), No. 28—W. Randolph, Secy., 22d and Florida. Meet third Wednesdays at Kentucky and 22d.

Coopers (Machine), No. 131—H. Morton, Secy., P. O. Box 65, Mill Valley. Meet at Potrero Opera House.

Coopers, No. 65—I. P. Beban, Secy., 2325 Lombard; meet 2nd and 4th Fridays at 28th and Church.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., at headqrs, 429 Ivy ave.; A. Balslow, Secy.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters 402 Locust st., I. Jacoby, Secy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., at headqrs, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Headqrs Market and 13th, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall; meet every Tuesday.

Freight Handlers—J. J. Ryan, 3252 Harrison.

Furniture and Piano Drivers—Wm. H. Marden, Secy., 147 Fair Oak.

Garment Cutters, No. 45—E. Corpe, 124A Eureka; meet Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 3294 Folsom.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headqrs 6 Waller; Miss A. Burkhardt, Business Agent, at headqrs, 2 to 4 p. m.

Gas Workers—2d-4th Saturdays, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 13th and Market; Geo. Bell, Business Agent, 1920 Filbert; A. F. Colman, Secy., 241 Duboce ave.

Glass Bottle Blowers—G. S. Reeves, Secy., 3233 17th. Meet Saturdays at 22d and Hampshire.

Glove Workers—C. H. Saman, Secy., 612 Laguna. Meet 264 Jersey, Sundays, at 2 p. m.

Hackmen—J. Dowling, Secy., 621 Grove. Meet Saturdays, Mowry's Hall, Grove and Laguna.

Hotel, Restaurant and Bar Miscellaneous—Headqrs 431 Ivy ave.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at 331 Noe; Geo. L. Stroecker, Secy., 209 Dorland.

Janitors—C. Shuttleworth, Secy., 2327 Bush.

Jewelry Workers—C. L. Wuersching, Secy., 1677 10th ave., Sunset Dist.; meet 260 Noe, 1st Sunday, 2 p. m.

Journymen Horseshoers—Tim Sullivan, Secy., 328 Castro. Meet second and fourth Mondays, at 24th and Chattanooga.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—D. Leary, Secy., 19th and Bryant.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—P. Lamb, Secy., 18a Diamond; meet Sundays, 2 p. m., at 20 Diamond.

Machinists, No. 68—Headqrs Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; H. M. Burnett, Secy. Meet Eagles' Hall Wednesday evenings.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

Machine Hands—D. McLennan, Secy., 981 Valencia.

Molders, No. 164—Headqrs 3003 Mission. Meet every Thursday at Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 13th and Market.

Metal Polishers—Headqrs, 948 Eddy.

Milkers—Meet 1st-3d Tuesdays, Gruetli Hall, nr. Five-Mile House, Mission Road; F. Brickir, 3884 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—W. E. Decker, Secy., and M. Shannon, Business Agent, 417 Haight.

Musicians—J. A. Keogh, Secy., headqrs 68 Haight. Newspaper Mailers—J. B. Reighley, Secy., 199 Caselli ave.

Pavers, No. 18—J. W. Leary, Secy., 128 Eureka. Post Office Clerks—G. W. Jones, Secy., 1613 Baker.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—T. A. Monahan, Secy. Headqrs, Folsom St. Bulkhead. Meet Tuesdays, at 9 Mission.

Picture Frame Workers—Otto Schulz, Secy., Larkspur, Cal. Meet first and third Tuesdays, 936 Fillmore.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—A. J. Gallagher, headqrs 416 Oak.

Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers, No. 12—M. Kopp, Secy., 2010 Vermont.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—James H. Roxborough, Secy., 506½ Devisadero. Meet Sundays, 2 p. m., 335 Noe.

Pattern Makers—J. G. Toshack, Secy., 3227 21st; meets at call of Executive Committee at 3227 21st.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Ed. McGenity, Business Agent, 155 Henry.

Ramermen—E. M. Gillen, Secy., 617 Mariposa.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 1422 Steiner; Chas. Lee, Secy.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 1422 Steiner; Max Licht, Secy.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Frank McHugh, 141 3rd ave., headquarters 417 Haight. Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 2570 Geary.

Stationary Firemen—C. F. Kraut, 1129 Tennessee. Meet Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Kentucky, bet. 16th and 17th sts.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—H. Delaney, Secy., 1529 Turk. Meet 339 29th.

Steam Laundry Workers, No. 26—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays at headqrs, Twin Peaks Hall, 17th and Noe; Miss Carrie Farmer, Secy.

Street Railway Employes, Division No. 205—J. H. Bowling, Secy., headqrs 835 Webster; R. Cornelius, Pres. and Business Agent, res. 432 Walnut; meet at 317 Devisadero, Saturdays, 8 p. m. Street Railroad Construction Workers—J. O'Neil, Secy., 3828 20th.

Sailors Union of the Pacific—A. Furuseth, Secy., headquarters Folsom st. Bulkhead; meet Mondays, 7:30, at Sailors' Home, Harrison and Main.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—A. Johnston, Examiner stereotyping dept., Folsom nr. Spear; Frank Billington, Secy., 645 Taylor ave., Alameda.

Ship Drillers—E. L. Perret, Bodwin and Dwight, nr. Five-Mile House, San Bruno.

Ship Joiners—J. H. Cattran, Secy., 10 Folsom. Meet second and fourth Sundays, 14 Folsom.

Ship Scalers—H. Woodville, Secy., 209 6th ave., cor. California. Meet Mondays, 1 Vallejo.

Sail Makers—C. H. Hatch, Secy., 371 San Carlos ave.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Jacob Karn, Secy., 1683 48th ave.

Sugar Workers—Meet at Potrero Opera House, 18th and Tennessee.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—C. L. Schilling, 314 Utah.

Stablemen—J. Killian, Secy., meet 417 Haight st., 1st and 3d Thursdays.

Tanners—R. Urbias, Secy., 949 Hampshire. Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—H. T. Ajax, Business Agent, 3826 Grove st., Oakland.

Teamsters, No. 85—Headqrs 523 5th; John McLaughlin, Secy., res. 4290 Mission; meet at Strickler's Hall, 28th and Church, Sunday at 2 p. m.

Theatrical Stage Employes—S. I. Simmons, Secy., 434 3d ave. Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, St. Helen Hall, 15th and Market.

Typographical, No. 21—Headqrs 342 9th; H. L. White, Secy.

Upholsterers—J. H. Peacock, Secy., 269 Hickory ave.; headqrs 640 Olive ave.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

Waiters, No. 30—Headqrs Scott and Eddy. Meet first and third Thursdays, at 2 p. m., at headqrs.

Waitresses, No. 48—Miss M. Andrews, Business Agent, headqrs, 431 Ivy ave. Meets Mondays, 2 p. m., at headqrs.

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## ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

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 Altwater Printing Co., 2593 Mission st., S. F.  
 American Printing Co., 355 McAllister st.  
 Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate ave., S. F.  
 Barry, Jas. H. Co., Leavenworth, bet. Turk and Eddy.  
 Bartow, J. S. 906 Harrison st., S. F.  
 Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission st., S. F.  
 Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry st., S. F.  
 Boulton-Leichner Co., 519 Filbert st., S. F.  
 Boutes, Louis E., 1833 Green st., S. F.  
 Brunt, W. N. Co., 336 Main st., S. F.  
 Buckley & Curtin, 1735 Dolores st., S. F.  
 Bulletin, The, Lombard and Sansome.  
 Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Clay st., nr. East, S. F.  
 Call, The, Third and Market sts., S. F.  
 Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington st., S. F.  
 Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second st., S. F.  
 Commercial Art Co., 4048 Seventeenth st., S. F.  
 Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agency, Eighth and Brannan sts., S. F.  
 Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny, S. F.  
 Coast Seamen's Journal.  
 Daily News, Ninth st., nr. Folsom, S. F.  
 Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin st., S. F.  
 Dettner-Wilson Press, 49th and Shafter, near Telegraph, Oakland.  
 Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine st., S. F.  
 Eastman, Frank & Co., 2259 Jackson st., S. F.  
 Elite Printing Co., 3257 Twenty-fourth st., S. F.  
 Eureka Press, Inc., 304 Polk st., S. F.  
 Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear sts., S. F.  
 Fisk & Slyter, 684 San Jose ave., cor. 29th st., S. F.  
 Gilmartin & Co., Folsom st., near Eighth.  
 Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter st., S. F.  
 Greater San Francisco Printing Co., 14 Leavenworth st., S. F.  
 Halle & Scott, 1225 Eighteenth ave, Sunset, S. F.  
 Hancock Bros., 567 Williams st., Oakland.  
 Hicks-Judd Company, 1000A Golden Gate ave., S. F.  
 Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom st., S. F.  
 Jalumstein Printing Co., 1326 Eddy st., S. F.  
 Labor Clarion, 2089 Fifteenth st., S. F.  
 Lane & Stapleton, 900 Eddy st., S. F.  
 Latham & Emanuel, 971 Howard st., S. F.  
 Leader, The, 643 Stevenson st., S. F.  
 Liss, H. C., 500 Utah st., S. F.  
 Lynch & Hurley, 3476 Twentieth st., S. F.  
 Majestic Press, 1919 Ellis st., S. F.  
 Mining and Engineering Review, 1225 Eighteenth ave., Sunset, S. F.  
 Mitchell, John J., 2317 Webster st., Berkeley.  
 Monahan, John, 449 Duboce ave.  
 Morris & Blair, 3232 Mission st., S. F.  
 McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister st., S. F.  
 Murdock Press, The, 1580 Geary st., S. F.  
 Nevin, C. W. & Co., 404 Seventh st., Oakland.  
 Pacific Heights Printery, 2438 Sacramento st., S. F.  
 Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission st., S. F.  
 Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia st., S. F.  
 Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth ave., S. F.  
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 Telegraph Press, 4150 Eighteenth st., S. F.  
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McIntyre, Jno. B., Tenth and Market sts., Oakland.

Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission st., S. F.  
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 Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes st., S. F.  
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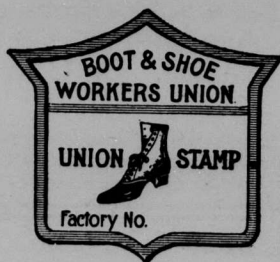
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